

PL-TR-96-2259

DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL DISCRIMINANTS

Donald V. Helmberger

California Institute of Technology
1200 E. California Blvd.
Pasadena, CA 91125

18 September 1996

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

Scientific Report No. 1

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Office of Non-Proliferation
and National Security
WASHINGTON, DC 20585



PHILLIPS LABORATORY
Directorate of Geophysics
AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND
HANSCOM AFB, MA 01731-3010

19970620 008

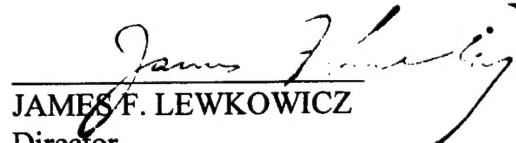
SPONSORED BY
Department of Energy
Office of Non-Proliferation and National Security

MONITORED BY
Phillips Laboratory
CONTRACT No. F19628-95-C-0096

The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing the official policies, either express or implied, of the Air Force or U.S. Government.

This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.


DELAINE REITER
Contract Manager
Earth Sciences Division


JAMES F. LEWKOWICZ
Director
Earth Sciences Division

This report has been reviewed by the ESD Public Affairs Office (PA) and is releasable to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS).

Qualified requestors may obtain copies from the Defense Technical Information Center. All others should apply to the National Technical Information Service.

If your address has changed, or you wish to be removed from the mailing list, or if the addressee is no longer employed by your organization, please notify PL/IM, 29 Randolph Road, Hanscom AFB, MA 01731-3010. This will assist us in maintaining a current mailing list.

Do not return copies of this report unless contractual obligations or notices on a specific document requires that it be returned.

| REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE | | | Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188 | |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| <small>Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.</small> | | | | |
| 1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank) | | 2. REPORT DATE 18 September 1996 | | 3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Scientific Report No. 1 |
| 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Development of Regional Discriminants | | | 5. FUNDING NUMBERS F19628-95-C-0096 | |
| 6. AUTHOR(S) Donald V. Helmberger | | | PE 69120H PR DENN TA GM WU AK | |
| 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) California Institute of Technology 1200 E. California Blvd. Pasadena, California 91125 | | | 8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER | |
| 9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Phillips Laboratory 29 Randolph Road Hanscom AFB, MA 01731-3010 Contract Manager: Delaine Reiter/GPE | | | 10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER PL-TR-96-2259 | |
| 11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES This research was sponsored by the Department of Energy, Office of Non-Proliferation & National Security, Washington, DC 20585 | | | | |
| 12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited | | | 12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE | |
| 13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) One important constraint on source retrieval from regional seismograms comes from the amplitude difference between various phases (such as <i>Pnl</i> /surface wave, <i>SV/SH</i>). Because the misfit errors used in some waveform inversions are normalized by the data and synthetics, the amplitude information in the data has not been fully utilized. In this report, we modify the "cut and paste" source estimation technique (Zhao and Helmberger, 1994) by removing this type of normalization. It is shown that the modified method increases the stability and resolution of inversion. When multiple stations at different distance ranges are used, a distance scaling factor is introduced to compensate for the amplitude decay with distance. By applying the technique to the TERRAScope data, we have determined source mechanisms and depths of 335 southern Californian events with $M_L \geq 3.5$. The amplitude decays with distance are $r^{1.13}$ for <i>Pnl</i> , $r^{0.55}$ for Love waves, $r^{0.74}$ for Rayleigh waves. In contrast to generally shallow source depths reported by the southern California short-period network, the depth distribution from waveform inversion shows a strong peak around 12 km with few earthquakes occurring above 5 km and below 20 km. | | | | |
| 14. SUBJECT TERMS Source retrieval from regional seismograms | | | 15. NUMBER OF PAGES 30 | |
| | | | 16. PRICE CODE | |
| 17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified | 18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified | 19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified | 20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Unlimited | |

Figure Captions

Figure 1. Waveform misfit errors as a function of dip and rake for one of southern California events (May 24, 1992, 12:22) (see Figure 2). a) The misfit error using normalization (expression (3) in the text), solution is: θ 70° , δ 80° , λ 20° , M_w 3.9, h 14 km. b) The misfit error using the true amplitude of the recorded waveforms (expression (4)), solution is: θ 245° , δ 60° , λ -10° , M_w 3.9, h 17 km. The global minima from the grid search are indicated by black dots.

Figure 2. The location of event (star) used in Figure 1. The focal spheres correspond to the solution *a* and *b* in Figure 1 and their synthetics are plotted above (solution *a*) and below (solution *b*) the data trace. Reference lines are arrivals of Love waves as determined from the tangential components. Numbers below station names are epicentral distances in km.

Figure 3. Misfit errors of different portions of seismograms of 335 southern California events. True amplitude waveforms are used in the inversion. We chose $r_0 = 100$ km as reference distance. The solid lines are $(\frac{r_0}{r})^p$ where the p values are determined from a least-square fit.

Figure 4. (a) Map containing the location of September 20, 1995 Ridgecrest event (star) and the recording TERRAscope stations; (b) Misfit errors as function of depth; (c) Contours of misfit errors around the best solution (indicated by the black dot). The contour interval is 5 percent of the minimum value.

Figure 5. Comparison of data (heavy traces) with synthetics of solution at a depth of 5 km (upper traces) and 14 km (lower traces) for the Ridgecrest event. The numbers below station names are epicentral distances in km. A distance compensation of r is used. Vertical and radial components are amplified by a factor of 2 respect to the tangential for display reason.

Figure 6. Focal mechanisms determined from waveform inversions of 335 regional events (see text). The sizes of the focal spheres are proportional to M_w .

Figure 7. Upper panel displays the SCSN catalog M_L vs. M_0 determined by the waveform inversion. These results can be compared against the relation determined by Thatcher and Hanks (1973). Lower panel contains the depths estimated from the waveform inversion vs. the SCSN catalog depths.

Figure 8. Histograms of depth distribution in southern California, a) SCSN catalog depths; b) waveform inverted depths. The numbers in the figure are the average focal depths and the standard deviation.

Advancement in Source Estimation Techniques Using Broadband Regional Seismograms

Lupei Zhu and Don V. Helmberger

Summary

One important constraint on source retrieval from regional seismograms comes from the amplitude difference between various phases (such as *Pnl*/surface wave, *SV/SH*). Because the misfit errors used in some waveform inversions are normalized by the data and synthetics, the amplitude information in the data has not been fully utilized. In this report, we modify the "cut and paste" source estimation technique (Zhao and Helmberger, 1994) by removing this type of normalization. It is shown that the modified method increases the stability and resolution of inversion. When multiple stations at different distance ranges are used, a distance scaling factor is introduced to compensate for the amplitude decay with distance. By applying the technique to the TERRAScope data, we have determined source mechanisms and depths of 335 southern Californian events with $M_L \geq 3.5$. The amplitude decays with distance are $r^{1.13}$ for *Pnl*, $r^{0.55}$ for Love waves, $r^{0.74}$ for Rayleigh waves. In contrast to generally shallow source depths reported by the southern California short-period network, the depth distribution from waveform inversion shows a strong peak around 12 km with few earthquakes occurring above 5 km and below 20 km.

Introduction

Significant progress has been made recently in retrieving source mechanisms from regional broadband seismograms. A consequence is that the magnitude threshold of events that can be analyzed has been lowered to less than 4. Because of the frequent occurrence and relatively simple source functions of earthquakes in the magnitude range of 3-5, their waveforms are ideal for investigating regional structures, which is of great importance for delineating fault structures and understanding path effects for ground motions from large earthquakes.

Two kinds of regional waveform data are typically used for source estimation; surface waves (Patton, 1980; Patton and Zandt, 1991; Thio and Kanamori, 1995) and body waves (Wallace and Helmberger, 1982; Fan and Wallace, 1991; Fan *et al.*, 1994; Dreger and Helmberger, 1993). Generally, body waves are less affected by shallow heterogeneities and are more stable than surface waves, although they have a lower signal-to-noise ratio due to their smaller energy. There have been several inversion methods proposed recently using whole waveforms of seismogram (Walter, 1993; Ritsema and Lay 1993; Zhao and Helmberger, 1994; Nabelek and Xia, 1995). Most of these inversions are mainly controlled by surface waves, particularly because they are performed using long period waveforms. An exception is the "cut and paste" (CAP) method by Zhao and Helmberger (1994) which breaks broadband waveforms into Pn l and surface wave segments and inverts them independently. The source mechanism is obtained by applying a direct grid search through all possible solutions to find the global minimum of misfit between the observations and synthetics, allowing time shifts between portions of seismograms and synthetics. One of the advantages of the technique is that it proves insensitive to velocity models and lateral crustal variation.

Because the misfit errors defined in Zhao and Helmberger (1994) and others (Wallace and Helmberger, 1982; Fan *et al.*, 1994) are normalized by the data and synthetics, the amplitude information in the data has not been fully utilized to constrain

the source orientation and depth. The purpose of this report is to strengthen the CAP technique by removing this normalization and allowing better use of amplitude information. As multiple stations at different distance ranges are often used in source inversion, we will also investigate the amplitude decays with distance range for different crustal phases and correct them by introducing a distance scaling factor. Some applications of the modified technique to the southern California regional events are presented.

Source Estimation Using True Amplitude Waveforms

Let $u(t)$ be the observed displacement. The corresponding synthetic displacement $s(t)$ for a double-couple source can be expressed as

$$s(t) = M_0 \sum_{i=1}^3 A_i(\phi - \theta, \delta, \lambda) G_i(t), \quad (1)$$

here, $i = 1, 2, 3$ corresponds to three fundamental faults, i.e., vertical strike-slip, vertical dip-slip, and 45° dip-slip. G_i 's are the Green's functions, A_i 's are the radiation coefficients, and ϕ is the station azimuth. M_0 is scalar moment; θ, δ , and λ are strike, dip, and rake of the source that we want to determine from $u(t)$. They can be estimated by solving the equation:

$$u(t) = s(t). \quad (2)$$

Since there are only limited unknown parameters and all of them are limited to a range of values ($0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \delta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \lambda \leq 2\pi$), it is convenient to solve the above non-linear equation by grid search method. We define an object function to measure the misfit error between u and s and search through the parameter space to find the global minimum of the object function.

In Zhao and Helmberger (1994), the misfit error is defined as the norm ($L1$ or $L2$) of the difference between u and s normalized by the norms of both u and s :

$$e = \frac{\|u - s\|}{\|u\| \cdot \|s\|}, \quad (3)$$

Because *Pnl* usually has smaller amplitude than surface waves, this normalization helps to weight *Pnl* and surface waves equally. It also prevents the inversion from being completely dominated by the strongest station, which is usually the nearest station, if several stations at different distance ranges are used. However, the amplitude information is lost during the normalization. Some of this information, such as amplitude ratios of *Pnl*-to-surface waves and *SV*-to-*SH*, provide important constraints on the source orientation and depth. A more severe problem with this normalization is that it introduces singularities in the source parameter space at those points where source orientation generates nodal synthetics (where the norm of synthetics vanishes). In the case when the data includes nodal records, the grid search will miss the true minimum.

As an example, Figure 1a shows the misfit error as defined by (3) as a function of dip and rake (the location of the event and the waveforms are displayed in Figure 2). The global minimum is very obscure. The error surface is distorted by some peaks and ridges which are associated with singularities introduced by the normalization. Figure 1b is the misfit error using true amplitudes without normalization:

$$e = \| u - s \| . \quad (4)$$

It has a well defined global minimum at $\delta = 60^\circ$, $\lambda = -10^\circ$. Note that the *P* - *SV* waves at station PFO, GSC, and ISA are close to nodal (Figure 2), which are well matched by the synthetics of solution *b*. But the synthetics of solution *a* have larger *P*-*SV* amplitudes compared with the data. This particular example of waveform modeling exposes the difficulties encountered at nodes. Since the *P* - *SV* motions are near nodal to the north, the radial and vertical components are easily contaminated by *SH* motions (see reference lines in Figure 2). Only the PAS observations display a true Rayleigh wave with the expected lag time behind the Love waves. The "cut and paste" aspect of the search procedure moves the synthetic Rayleigh wave forward attempting to capture

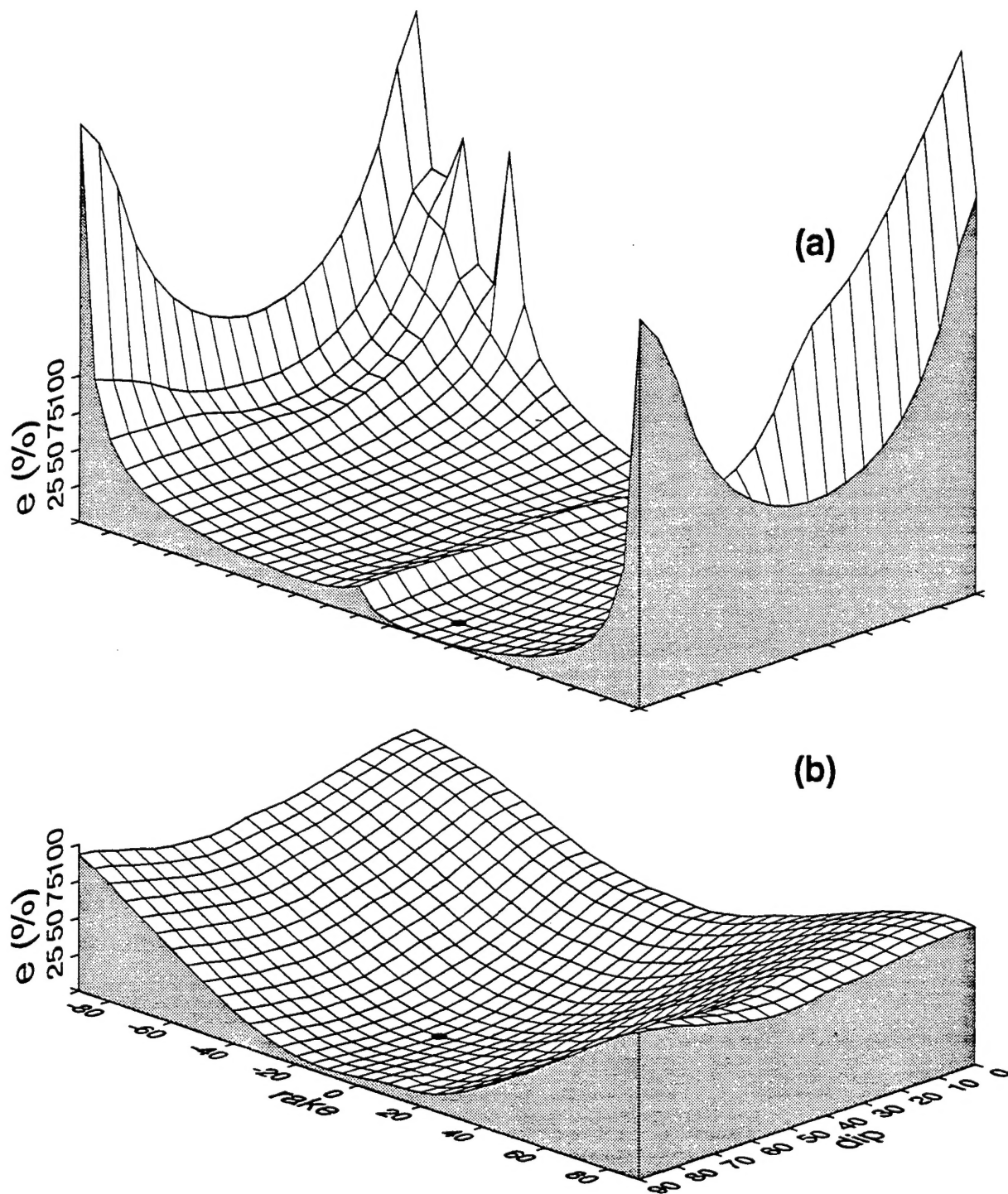


Figure 1

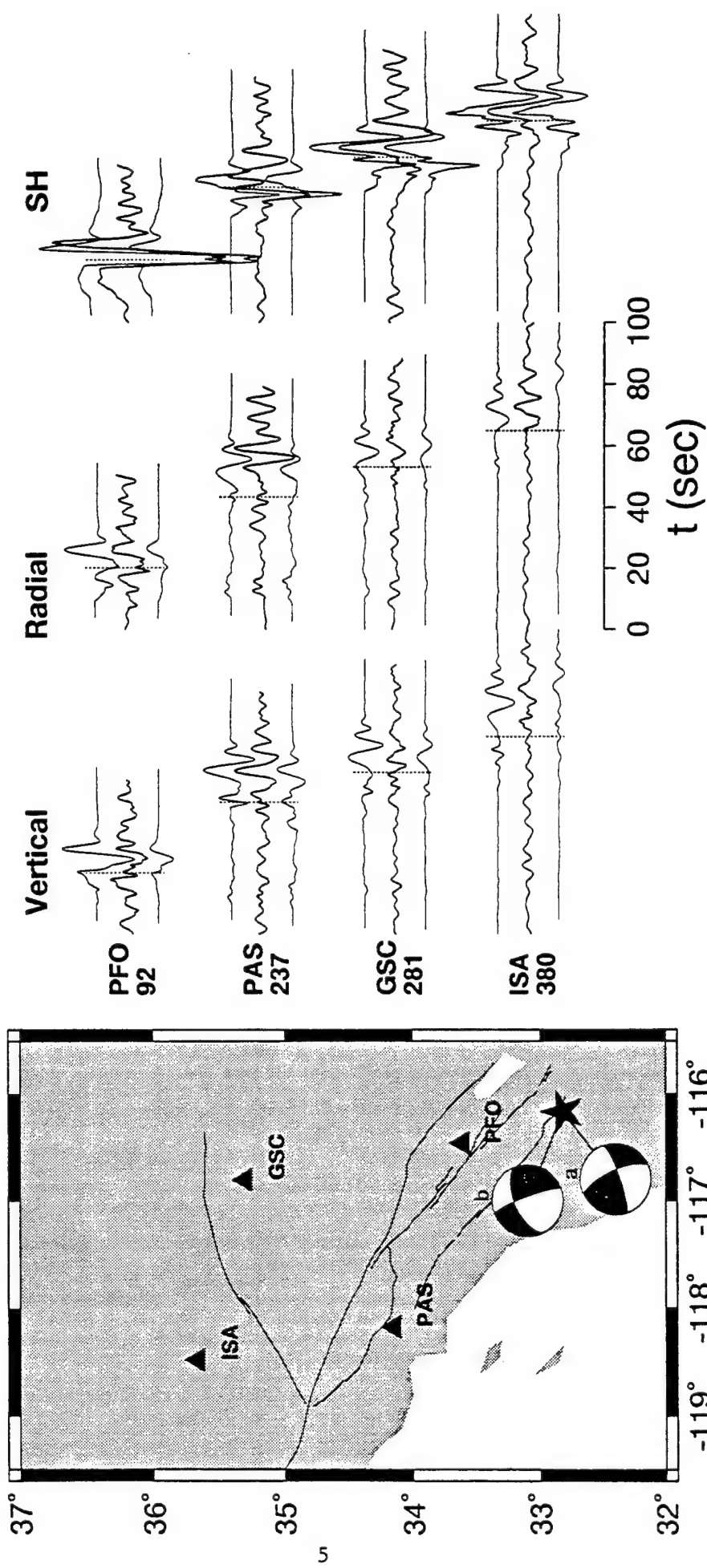


Figure 2

some of this energy to constrain mechanism (see ISA). The modified method tends to suppress such spurious attempts.

Distance Range Scaling

Using true-amplitude waveforms for source inversion usually leads to the problem of the closest station dominating the inversion when stations are distributed over a large distance range. Figure 3 shows misfit errors as a function of distance. These misfit errors were obtained through a global search applying expression (4) to 335 southern Californian regional events of $M_L \geq 3.5$. Standard southern California crustal model (SC model, see Dreger and Helmberger, 1993) were used in the inversion.

The misfits of surface waves have larger scatter than body waves, which are expected because surface waves are more easily affected by shallow heterogeneity. It has been shown that Pnl at range of 300 km to 1000 km is quite stable (Helmberger and Engen, 1980) and easily inverted for source mechanisms (Wallace and Helmberger, 1982). At closer range, the details of the moho transition plays a more important role as well as the PL waves trapped in the shallow crust (Song and Helmberger, 1996). Since both of these features show strong local variation, we should expect the large scatter displayed in Figure 3 at closer distances. However, because the Pnl 's at the nearest stations play an essential role in early warning (Scrivner and Helmberger, 1996), the local velocity structure should probably be added to each station. This approach will be pursued in future efforts.

Despite the scatter of data in Figure 3, the misfit errors show a rapid decay with distance. Since radiation patterns have been taken out, this decay is related to the amplitude decay due to geometrical spreading and attenuation. To compensate for this decay, we introduce a distance range scaling factor and define the misfit error for a

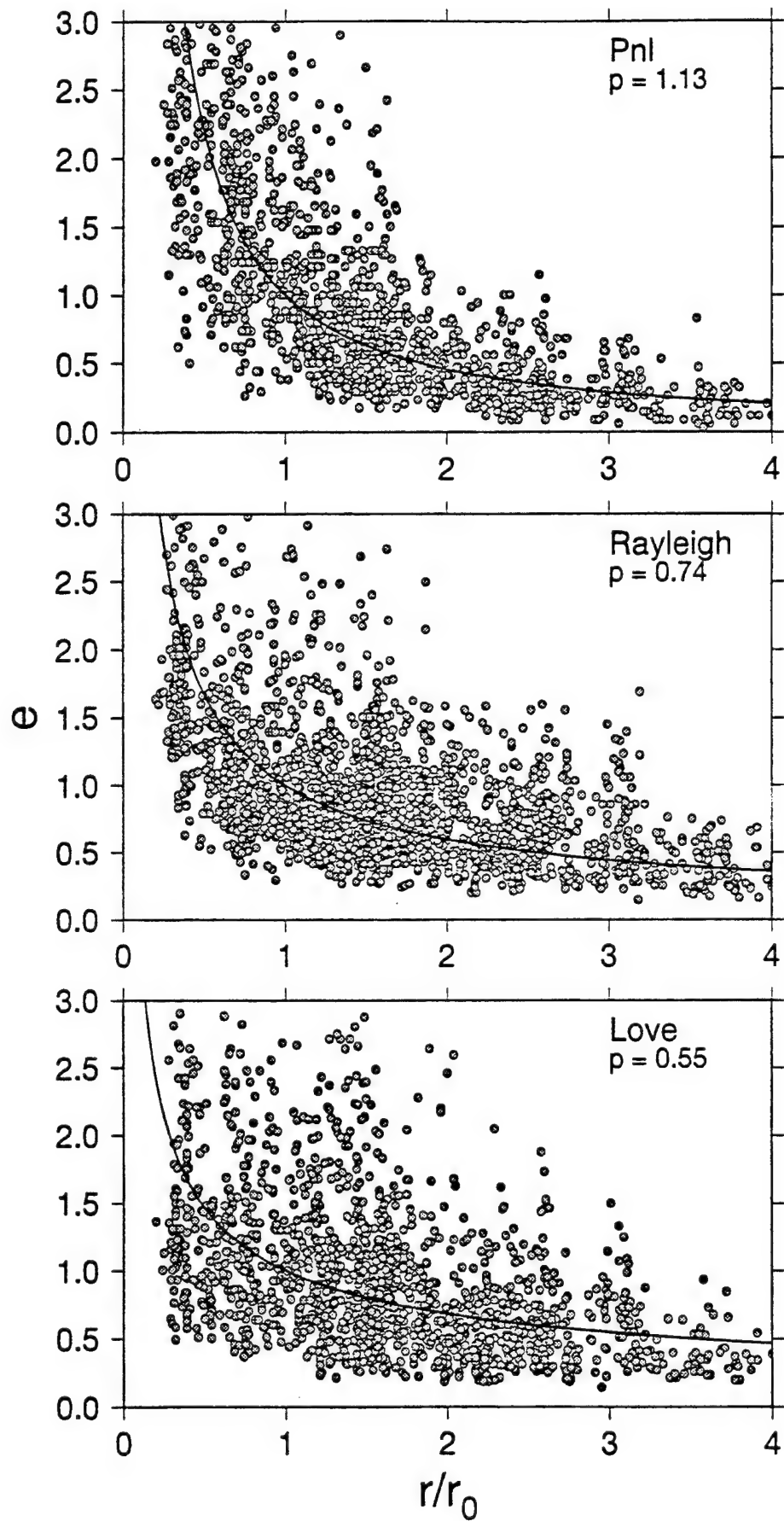


Figure 3

record at a distance r as

$$e = \left\| \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right)^p \cdot \| u - s \| \right\|, \quad (5)$$

here p is a scaling factor to give the record at r the same weight as that at reference distance r_0 . If we assume a spherical geometrical spreading for body waves and cylindrical geometrical spreading for surface waves, an appropriate choice of p would be $p = 1$ for body waves, and $p = 0.5$ for surface waves. For southern California, the p -values determined from Figure 3 are 1.13 for Pnl , 0.55 for Love waves, and 0.74 for Rayleigh waves. The scatter in the figure is large especially at the smaller distances, suggesting considerable variation in local structure and the need for regionalization. Nevertheless, it appears that the p -values derived from geometrical spreading are reasonably good for the period range (5 to 100 sec) used in waveform inversion.

Applications

Because there is essentially no manual intervention required for this technique, it can be fully automated. We have implemented it using data from TERRAscope. As soon as a regional event larger than 3.5 occurred, preliminary event location is used to trigger the code to invert for source mechanism using real-time waveform data. Usually it takes 3 min on a SUN-SPARC 10 workstation for the code to complete a 10° spacing grid search while fixing the source depth. If needed, the best focal depth can be determined through an additional iteration in a range of depths.

We present the recent Ridgecrest earthquake in southern California as an example (Figure 4). This event, which occurred on September 20, 1995, is the largest (M_L 5.8) since the 1994 Northridge earthquake. The best solution of the waveform inversion gives an almost purely strike-slip mechanism with one nodal plane striking N30°W. This mechanism is consistent with the first-motions focal mechanism (Hauksson et al, 1995). To give an estimate of uncertainty of the solution, we plot misfit error as a function

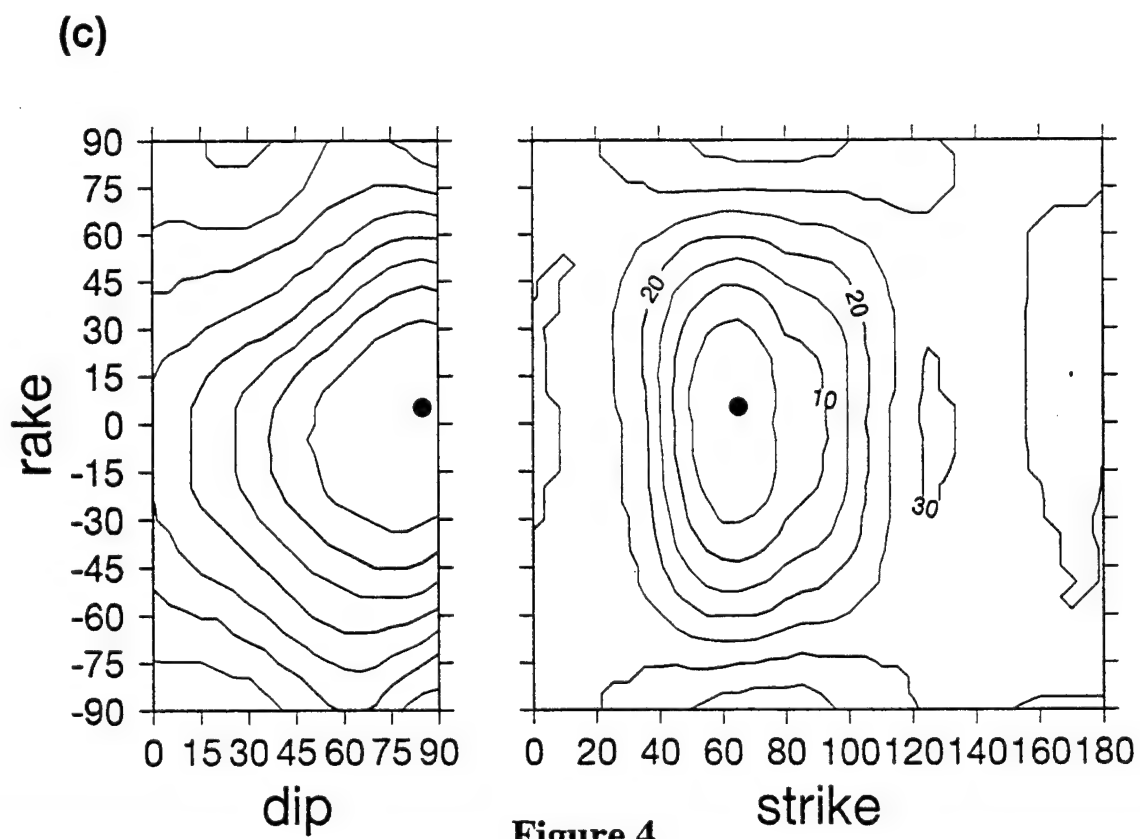
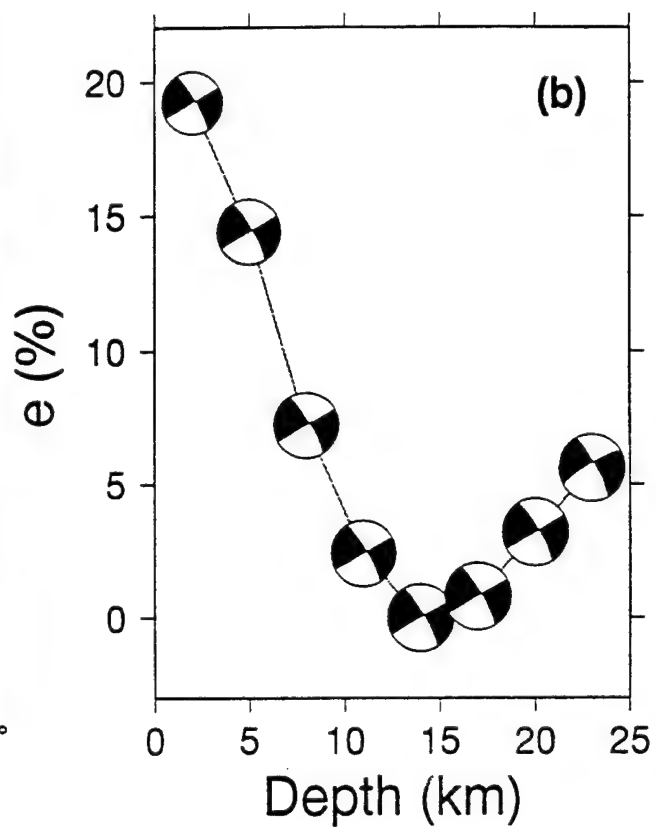
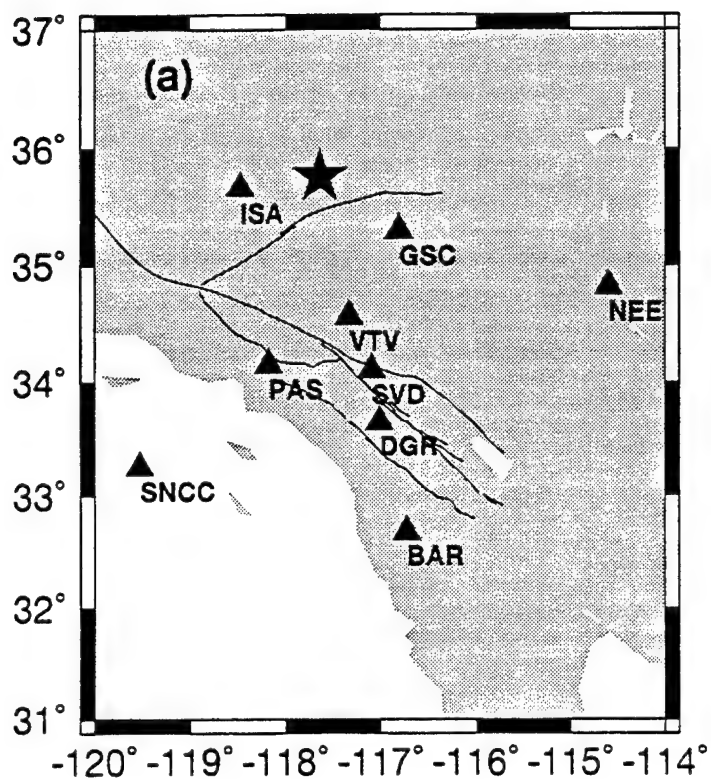


Figure 4

of depth (Figure 4b) and contours of misfit values around the best solution (Figure 4c). They show that the strike is the well-defined (within $\pm 10^\circ$) while the rake and dip are less well constrained ($\pm 30^\circ$). The best focal depth of 14 km determined from the inversion is deeper than the 5 km depth in the Southern California Seismographic Network (SCSN) catalog. Figure 5 shows a comparison of data with synthetics for the best solutions at the depths of 5 and 14 km. Note that all the TERRAscope stations except NEE show strong *SH* components and weak vertical and radial components because most of them are close to the *P* – *SV* nodal directions for this event (Figure 4). The synthetics match the observations well both in shape and amplitude. This indicates that the amplitude adjustment with distance scaling is about correct and that the Green's functions are satisfactory. For all stations except DGR, the synthetics with the deeper focal depth fit the data better. Some paths cause difficulties, such as the path to SNCC (San Nicolas Island). Some stations, also, show complexities such as the large apparent Rayleigh motions arriving on the tangential component at PAS. Fortunately, good station coverage overwhelms these types of misfits.

We have applied the technique to all available regional events of $M_L \geq 3.5$ recorded by TERRAscope back to 1990. A total of 335 focal mechanism solutions are obtained. Although a large number of them are aftershocks of the 1992 Landers and 1994 Northridge earthquakes, the data set still gives a good sampling of active source regions in southern California (Figure 6). Figure 7 is the comparison of inverted focal depths and M_0 with the depths and M_L from the SCSN catalog. M_0 vs. M_L essentially follows the relation found by Thatcher and Hanks (1973). But the waveform inverted depths are generally deeper than the catalog depths.

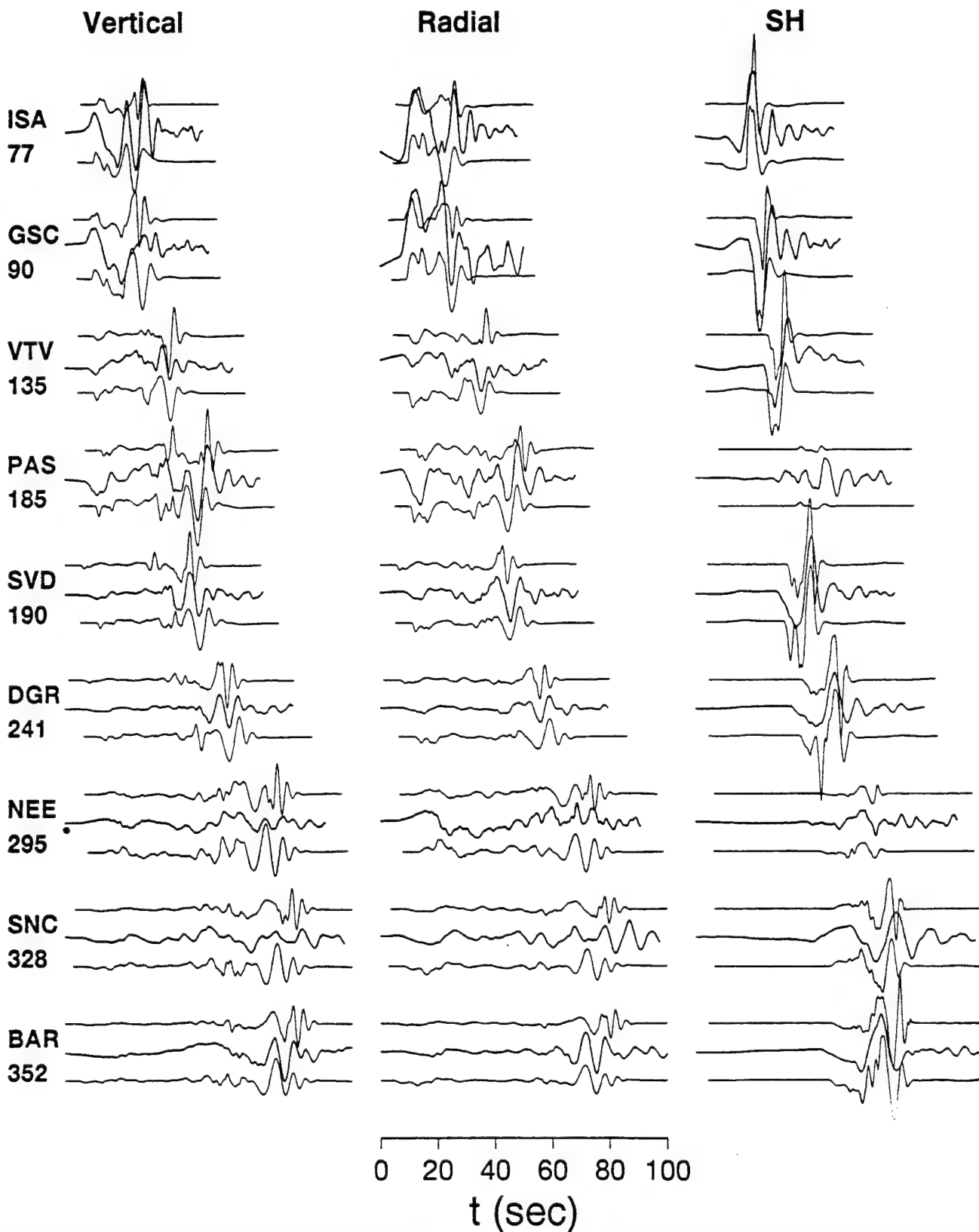


Figure 5

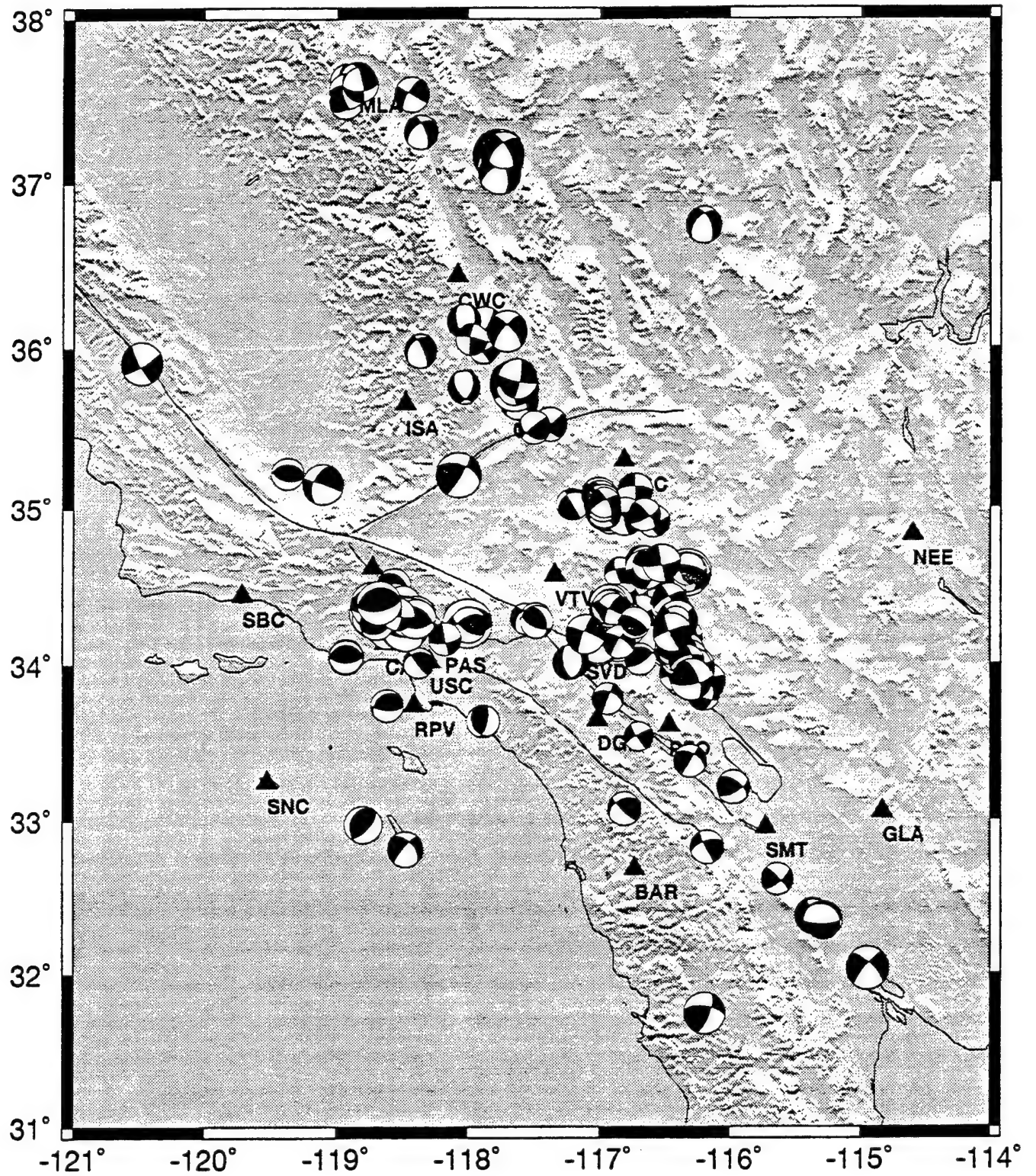


Figure 6

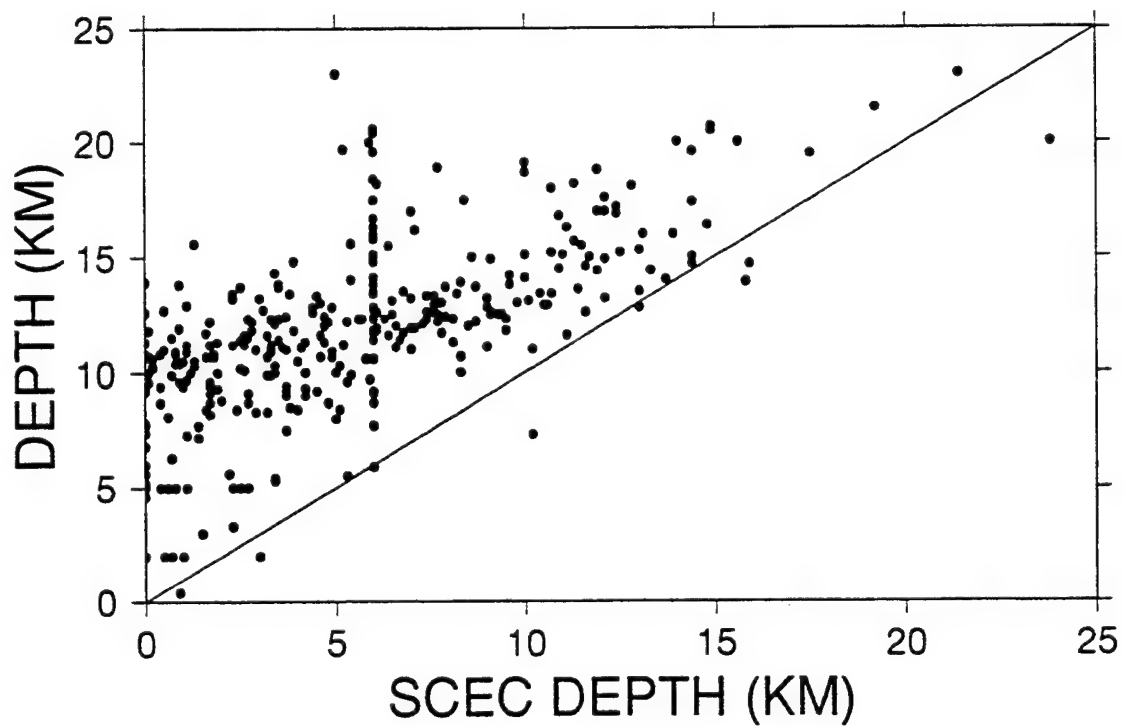
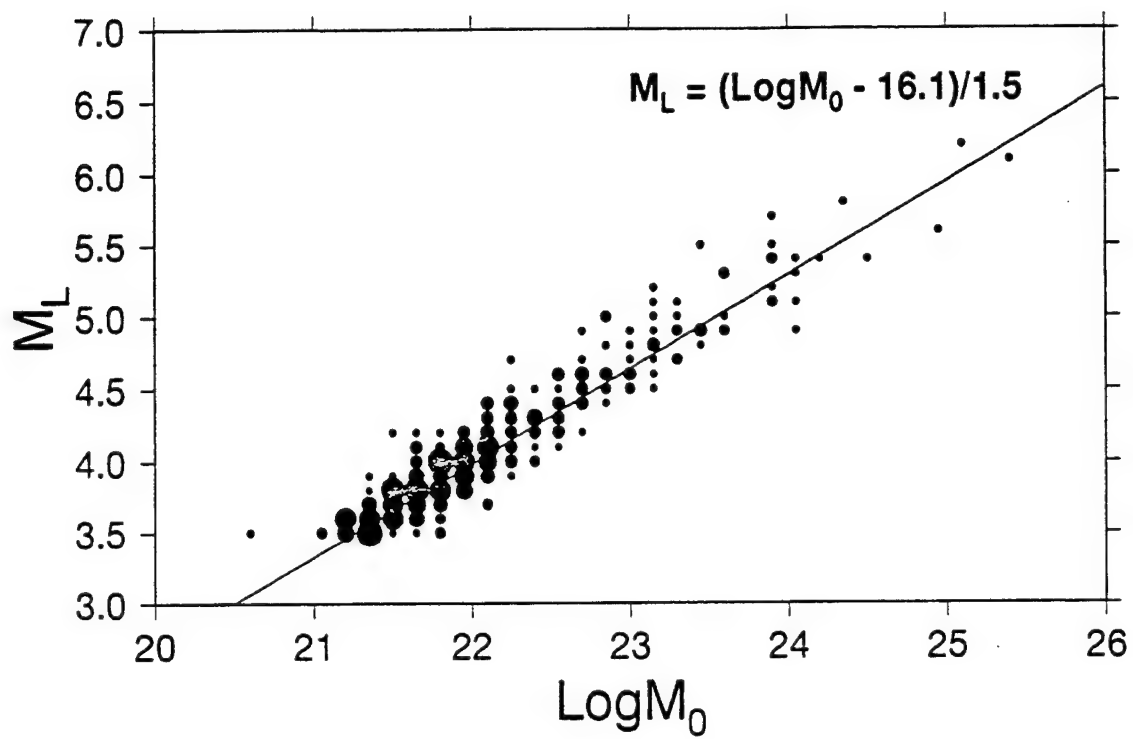


Figure 7

Focal Depth Distribution and the Seismogenic Zone in Southern California

Figure 8 shows the histograms of SCSN catalog depths and waveform inversion depths for the 335 events included in this study. The catalog depths are determined from the P arrival times as recorded by southern California short-period network. Large uncertainty exists for these routinely determined depths, mostly caused by trade-off between depth and origin time and some cases sparse station distribution. The most accurate information on depth distribution of seismicity is usually obtained from aftershock sequences during which temporary stations are deployed directly above the mainshock rupture. However, the interpretation of aftershocks can be complicated because the mainshock greatly changes the local stress field. Preshocks and background events probably provide a more accurate picture of the evolving stress field. Since our waveform inversion technique conserves the amplitude information among various crustal phases, source depths should be well constrained, even for small magnitude earthquakes.

The depth distribution obtained from waveforms inversion shows a strong peak at about 12 km with few events occurring above 5 km and below 20 km. This seems quite compatible with the expected seismogenic zone for a tectonically active region as southern California. It is generally thought that the lower boundary of seismogenic zone is due to a transition from brittle to ductile behavior in continental crust (Meissner and Strehlau, 1982; Sibson, 1984; Doser and Kanamori, 1986). The top of seismogenic zone is controlled by a transition from stable sliding to stick slip, which can be attributed to the presence of unconsolidated fault gouge (Marone and Scholz, 1988). For a region overlain by sedimentary structures of unconsolidated material and with well-developed faults, they predict a minimum source depth of 3-5 km, which agrees well with our results.

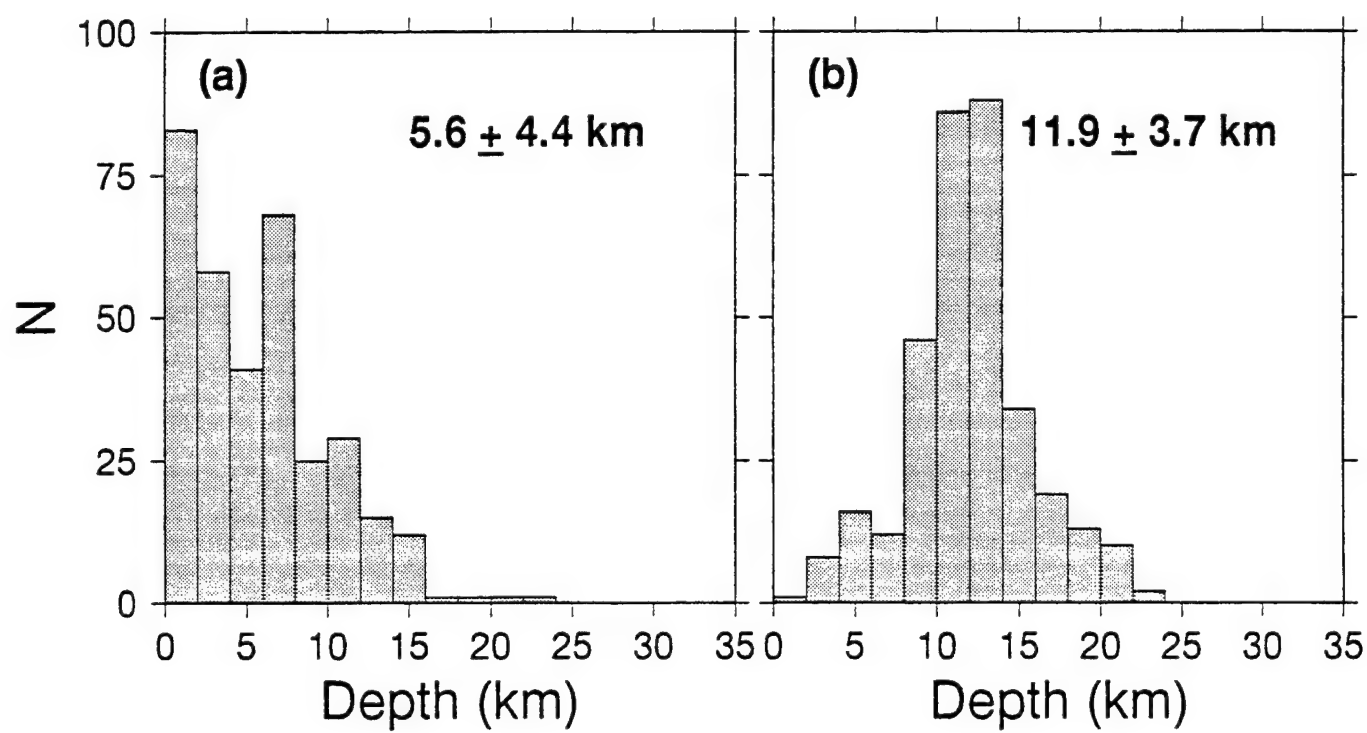


Figure 8

This 1D picture of seismicity is obviously over-simplified in that there are well-known deep seismic zones (e.g. ANZA network) and shallow seismic zones (e.g. Imperial Valley). There is, also, considerable evidence for 2D and 3D structures which is causing much of the scatter in the Figure 3. These latter features need to be incorporated in our simulation system to obtain better locations and develop the ability to recover second order source characteristics on a routine basis.

Conclusions

In summary, we have improved the CAP technique by removing the normalization in the definition of misfit error. This modification helps to fully utilize the amplitude information of 3-component records to give a better constraint on source orientations and depths. It is shown that both the stability and resolution power of inversion are increased. We also introduced a distance scaling factor to the misfit error formalism in order to compensate for the amplitude decay with distance when multiple stations at different distance ranges are used.

This technique has been fully automated and is presently servicing the TERRAscope datastream where it takes just a few minutes to estimate source parameters. In batch mode it takes a few days to re-run through the complete TERRAscope data archive of local events. Preliminary results from such runs suggest deeper faulting activity, by 6 km on average, than obtained from the SCSN catalog. Resolution of such disagreements and local regionalization should prove much easier with this new tool.

References

- Doser, D.I. and H. Kanamori (1986). Depth of seismicity in the Imperial Valley region 1977-1983 and its relationship to heat flow, crustal structure, and the October 15, 1979 earthquake, *J. Geophys. Res.*, **91**, 675-688.
- Dreger, D. and D.V. Helmberger (1993). Determination of source parameters at regional distances with three-component sparse network data, *J. Geophys. Res.*, **98**, 8107-8125.
- Fan, G.W. and T.C. Wallace (1991). The determination of source parameter for small earthquakes from a single very broadband seismic station, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **18**, 1385-1388.
- Fan, G.W., S.L. Beck, and T.C. Wallace (1994). The seismic source parameters of the 1991 Costa Rica aftershock sequence: Evidence for a transcurrent plate boundary, *J. Geophys. Res.*, **98**, 15759-15778.
- Hauksson, E., H. Kutton, H. Kanamori, L. Jones, J. Mori, S. Hough, and G. Roquemore (1995). Preliminary report on the 1995 Ridgecrest earthquake sequence in eastern California, *Seismo. Res. Lett.* **66**, 54-60.
- Helmberger, D.V. and G. Engen (1980). Modeling the long-period body waves from shallow earthquakes at regional ranges, *Bull. Seismol. Soc. Am.*, **70**, 1699-1714.
- Marone, C. and C.H. Scholz (1988). The depth of seismic faulting and the upper transition from stable to unstable slip regimes, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **15**, 621-624.
- Meissner, R. and J. Strehlau (1982). Limits of stresses in continental crust and their relationship to the depth-frequency distribution of shallow earthquakes, *Tectonics* **1**, 73-89.
- Nabelek, J. and G. Xia (1995). Moment-tensor analysis using regional data: Application to the 25 March, 1993, Scotts Mills, Oregon, earthquake, *GRL* **22**, 13-16.
- Patton, H.J. (1980). Reference point method for determining the source and path effects of surface waves, *J. Geophys. Res.*, **85**, 821-848.

- Patton, H.J. and G. Zandt (1991). Seismic moment tensors of western U.S. earthquakes and implication for the tectonic stress field, *J. Geophys. Res.*, **96**, 18245-18259.
- Ritsema, J. and T. Lay (1993). Rapid source mechanism determination of large ($M_w \geq 5$) earthquakes in the western United States, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **20**, 1611-1614.
- Scrivner, C.W. and D.V. Helmberger (1995). Preliminary work on an early warning and rapid response program for moderate earthquakes. *Bull. Seismol. Soc. Am.*, **85**, 1257-1265.
- Sibson, R. (1984). Roughness at the base of the seismogenic zone: contributing factors, *J. Geophys. Res.*, **89**, 5791-5799.
- Song, X.J. and D.V. Helmberger (1996). Broadband modeling of regional seismograms, the Basin and Ranges crustal structure. *Geophys. J. Int.* (in press).
- Thatcher, W. and T.C. Hanks (1973). Source parameters of southern California earthquakes, *J. Geophys. Res.*, **78**, 8547-8576.
- Thio, H.K. and H. Kanamori (1995). Moment-tensor inversions for local earthquakes using surface waves recorded at TERRAscope, *Bull. Seismol. Soc. Am.*, **85**, 1021-1038.
- Wallace, T.C. and D.V. Helmberger (1982). Determination of seismic parameters of moderate-size earthquake from regional waveforms, *Phys. E-Plan.* **30**, 185-196.
- Walter, W.R. (1993). Source parameters of the June 29 Little Skull Mountain earthquake from complete regional waveforms at a single station, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **20**, 403-406.
- Zhao, L.S. and D.V. Helmberger (1994). Source estimation from broadband regional seismograms, *Bull. Seismol. Soc. Am.*, **84**, 92-104.

THOMAS AHRENS
SEISMOLOGICAL LABORATORY 252-21
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA, CA 91125

SHELTON ALEXANDER
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF GEOSCIENCES
537 DEIKE BUILDING
UNIVERSITY PARK, PA 16801

T.G. BARKER
MAXWELL TECHNOLOGIES
8888 BALBOA AVE.
SAN DIEGO, CA 92123-1506

THERON J. BENNETT
MAXWELL TECHNOLOGIES
11800 SUNRISE VALLEY DRIVE SUITE 1212
RESTON, VA 22091

JONATHAN BERGER
UNIVERSITY OF CA, SAN DIEGO
SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY IGPP, 0225
9500 GILMAN DRIVE
LA JOLLA, CA 92093-0225

STEVEN BRATT
NTPO
1901 N. MOORE STREET, SUITE 609
ARLINGTON, VA 22209

LESLIE A. CASEY
DOE
1000 INDEPENDENCE AVE. SW
NN-20
WASHINGTON, DC 20585-0420

STANLEY DICKINSON
AFOSR
110 DUNCAN AVENUE, SUITE B115
BOLLING AFB
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20332-001

RICHARD J. FANTEL
BUREAU OF MINES
DEPT OF INTERIOR, BLDG 20
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
DENVER, CO 80225

ROBERT GEIL
DOE
PALAIS DES NATIONS, RM D615
GENEVA 10, SWITZERLAND

RALPH ALEWINE
NTPO
1901 N. MOORE STREET, SUITE 609
ARLINGTON, VA 22209

MUAWIA BARAZANGI
INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE CONTINENTS
3126 SNEE HALL
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NY 14853

DOUGLAS BAUMGARDT
ENSCO INC.
5400 PORT ROYAL ROAD
SPRINGFIELD, VA 22151

WILLIAM BENSON
NAS/COS
ROOM HA372
2001 WISCONSIN AVE. NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20007

ROBERT BLANDFORD
AFTAC
1300 N. 17TH STREET
SUITE 1450
ARLINGTON, VA 22209-2308

RHETT BUTLER
IRIS
1200 NEW YORK AVE., NW
SUITE 800
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

CATHERINE DE GROOT-HEDLIN
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICS AND PLANETARY PHYSICS
8604 LA JOLLA SHORES DRIVE
SAN DIEGO, CA 92093

DIANE I. DOSER
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO
EL PASO, TX 79968

MARK D. FISK
MISSION RESEARCH CORPORATION
735 STATE STREET
P.O. DRAWER 719
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93102-0719

LORI GRANT
MULTIMAX, INC.
311C FOREST AVE. SUITE 3
PACIFIC GROVE, CA 93950

HENRY GRAY
SMU STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
P.O. BOX 750302
DALLAS, TX 75275-0302

DAVID HARKRIDER
PHILLIPS LABORATORY
EARTH SCIENCES DIVISION
29 RANDOLPH ROAD
HANSCOM AFB, MA 01731-3010

THOMAS HEARN
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
LAS CRUCES, NM 88003

DONALD HELMBERGER
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL & PLANETARY SCIENCES
SEISMOLOGICAL LABORATORY
PASADENA, CA 91125

ROBERT HERRMANN
ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF EARTH & ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES
3507 LACLEDE AVENUE
ST. LOUIS, MO 63103

ANTHONY IANNACCHIONE
BUREAU OF MINES
COCHRANE MILL ROAD
PO BOX 18070
PITTSBURGH, PA 15236-9986

THOMAS JORDAN
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
EARTH, ATMOSPHERIC & PLANETARY SCIENCES
77 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, 54-918
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139

LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 808, MS L-221
LIVERMORE, CA 94551

LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 808, MS L-208
LIVERMORE, CA 94551

LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 808, MS L-195
LIVERMORE, CA 94551

I. N. GUPTA
MULTIMAX, INC.
1441 MCCORMICK DRIVE
LARGO, MD 20774

IAN MACGREGOR
NSF
4201 WILSON BLVD., ROOM 785
ARLINGTON, VA 22230

MICHAEL HEDLIN
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY IGPP, 0225
9500 GILMAN DRIVE
LA JOLLA, CA 92093-0225

EUGENE HERRIN
SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES
DALLAS, TX 75275-0395

VINDELL HSU
HQ/AFTAC/TTR
1030 S. HIGHWAY A1A
PATRICK AFB, FL 32925-3002

RONG-SONG JIH
HQ DSWA/PMP/CTBT
6801 TELEGRAPH ROAD
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22310-3398

LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 808, MS L-200
LIVERMORE, CA 94551

LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
LLNL
PO BOX 808, MS L-175
LIVERMORE, CA 94551

LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 808, MS L-202
LIVERMORE, CA 94551

LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 808, MS L-205
LIVERMORE, CA 94551

THORNE LAY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA CRUZ
EARTH SCIENCES DEPARTMENT
EARTH & MARINE SCIENCE BUILDING
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95064

ATTN: LIBRARIAN
CENTER FOR MONITORING RESEARCH
1300 N. 17th STREET, SUITE 1450
ARLINGTON, VA 22209

LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 1663, MS F659
LOS ALAMOS, NM 87545

LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 1663, MS D460
LOS ALAMOS, NM 87545

GARY MCCARTOR
SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
DALLAS, TX 75275-0395

BRIAN MITCHELL
DEPARTMENT OF EARTH & ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES
ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY
3507 LACLEDE AVENUE
ST. LOUIS, MO 63103

JOHN MURPHY
MAXWELL TECHNOLOGIES
11800 SUNRISE VALLEY DRIVE SUITE 1212
RESTON, VA 22091

JAMES NI
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
LAS CRUCES, NM 88003

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 999, MS K6-48
RICHLAND, WA 99352

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 999, MS K6-84
RICHLAND, WA 99352

ANATOLI L. LEVSHIN
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
CAMPUS BOX 390
BOULDER, CO 80309-0309

DONALD A. LINGER
DNA
6801 TELEGRAPH ROAD
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22310

LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 1663, MS F665
LOS ALAMOS, NM 87545

LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 1663, MS C335
LOS ALAMOS, NM 87545

KEITH MCLAUGHLIN
MAXWELL TECHNOLOGIES
8888 BALBOA AVE.
SAN DIEGO, CA 92123-1506

RICHARD MORROW
USACDA/IVI
320 21ST STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20451

ROBERT NORTH
CENTER FOR MONITORING RESEARCH
1300 N. 17th STREET, SUITE 1450
ARLINGTON, VA 22209

JOHN ORCUTT
INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICS AND PLANETARY PHYSICS
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
LA JOLLA, CA 92093

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 999, MS K6-40
RICHLAND, WA 99352

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 999, MS K5-12
RICHLAND, WA 99352

FRANK PILOTTE
HQ/AFTAC/TT
1030 S. HIGHWAY A1A
PATRICK AFB, FL 32925-3002

JAY PULLI
BBN
1300 NORTH 17TH STREET
ROSSLYN, VA 22209

DAVID RUSSELL
HQ AFTAC/TTR
1030 SOUTH HIGHWAY A1A
PATRICK AFB, FL 32925-3002

SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
DEPT. 5704
MS 0979, PO BOX 5800
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87185-0979

SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
DEPT. 9311
MS 1159, PO BOX 5800
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87185-1159

SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
DEPT. 5736
MS 0655, PO BOX 5800
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87185-0655

AVI SHAPIRA
SEISMOLOGY DIVISION
THE INSTITUTE FOR PETROLEUM RESEARCH AND
GEOPHYSICS
P.O.B. 2286, NOLON 58122 ISRAEL

MATTHEW SIBOL
ENSCO, INC.
445 PINEDA COURT
MELBOURNE, FL 32940

JEFFRY STEVENS
MAXWELL TECHNOLOGIES
8888 BALBOA AVE.
SAN DIEGO, CA 92123-1506

DAVID THOMAS
ISEE
29100 AURORA ROAD
CLEVELAND, OH 44139

KEITH PRIESTLEY
DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
MADINGLEY RISE, MADINGLEY ROAD
CAMBRIDGE, CB3 0EZ UK

PAUL RICHARDS
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
LAMONT-DOHERTY EARTH OBSERVATORY
PALISADES, NY 10964

CHANDAN SAIKIA
WOODWARD-CLYDE FEDERAL SERVICES
566 EL DORADO ST., SUITE 100
PASADENA, CA 91101-2560

SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
DEPT. 5791
MS 0567, PO BOX 5800
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87185-0567

SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
DEPT. 5704
MS 0655, PO BOX 5800
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87185-0655

THOMAS SERENO JR.
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL
CORPORATION
10260 CAMPUS POINT DRIVE
SAN DIEGO, CA 92121

ROBERT SHUMWAY
410 MRAK HALL
DIVISION OF STATISTICS
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DAVIS, CA 95616-8671

DAVID SIMPSON
IRIS
1200 NEW YORK AVE., NW
SUITE 800
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

BRIAN SULLIVAN
BOSTON COLLEGE
INSITUTE FOR SPACE RESEARCH
140 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
CHESTNUT HILL, MA 02167

NAFI TOKSOZ
EARTH RESOURCES LABORATORY, M.I.T.
42 CARLTON STREET, E34-440
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02142

THORNE LAY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA CRUZ
EARTH SCIENCES DEPARTMENT
EARTH & MARINE SCIENCE BUILDING
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95064

ATTN: LIBRARIAN
CENTER FOR MONITORING RESEARCH
1300 N. 17th STREET, SUITE 1450
ARLINGTON, VA 22209

LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 1663, MS F659
LOS ALAMOS, NM 87545

LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 1663, MS D460
LOS ALAMOS, NM 87545

GARY MCCARTOR
SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
DALLAS, TX 75275-0395

BRIAN MITCHELL
DEPARTMENT OF EARTH & ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES
ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY
3507 LACLEDE AVENUE
ST. LOUIS, MO 63103

JOHN MURPHY
MAXWELL TECHNOLOGIES
11800 SUNRISE VALLEY DRIVE SUITE 1212
RESTON, VA 22091

JAMES NI
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
LAS CRUCES, NM 88003

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 999, MS K6-48
RICHLAND, WA 99352

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 999, MS K6-84
RICHLAND, WA 99352

ANATOLI L. LEVSHIN
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
CAMPUS BOX 390
BOULDER, CO 80309-0309

DONALD A. LINGER
DNA
6801 TELEGRAPH ROAD
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22310

LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 1663, MS F665
LOS ALAMOS, NM 87545

LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 1663, MS C335
LOS ALAMOS, NM 87545

KEITH MCLAUGHLIN
MAXWELL TECHNOLOGIES
8888 BALBOA AVE.
SAN DIEGO, CA 92123-1506

RICHARD MORROW
USACDA/TVI
320 21ST STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20451

ROBERT NORTH
CENTER FOR MONITORING RESEARCH
1300 N. 17th STREET, SUITE 1450
ARLINGTON, VA 22209

JOHN ORCUTT
INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICS AND PLANETARY PHYSICS
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
LA JOLLA, CA 92093

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 999, MS K6-40
RICHLAND, WA 99352

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY
ATTN: TECHNICAL STAFF (PLS ROUTE)
PO BOX 999, MS K5-12
RICHLAND, WA 99352

LAWRENCE TURNBULL
ACIS
DCI/ACIS
WASHINGTON, DC 20505

FRANK VERNON
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY IGPP, 0225
9500 GILMAN DRIVE
LA JOLLA, CA 92093-0225

DANIEL WEILL
NSF
EAR-785
4201 WILSON BLVD., ROOM 785
ARLINGTON, VA 22230

RU SHAN WU
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SANTA CRUZ
EARTH SCIENCES DEPT.
1156 HIGH STREET
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95064

JAMES E. ZOLLWEG
BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY
GEOSCIENCES DEPT.
1910 UNIVERSITY DRIVE
BOISE, ID 83725

DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER
8725 JOHN J. KINGMAN ROAD
FT BELVOIR, VA 22060-6218 (2 COPIES)

PHILLIPS LABORATORY
ATTN: GPBP
29 RANDOLPH ROAD
HANSCOM AFB, MA 01731-3010

PHILLIPS LABORATORY
ATTN: RESEARCH LIBRARY/TL
5 WRIGHT STREET
HANSCOM AFB, MA 01731-3004

GREG VAN DER VINK
IRIS
1200 NEW YORK AVE., NW
SUITE 800
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

TERRY WALLACE
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF GEOSCIENCES
BUILDING #77
TUCSON, AZ 85721

JAMES WHITCOMB
NSF
NSF/ISC OPERATIONS/EAR-785
4201 WILSON BLVD., ROOM 785
ARLINGTON, VA 22230

JIAKANG XIE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
LAMONT DOHERTY EARTH OBSERVATORY
ROUTE 9W
PALISADES, NY 10964

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DDR&E
WASHINGTON, DC 20330

TACTEC
BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
505 KING AVENUE
COLUMBUS, OH 43201 (FINAL REPORT)

PHILLIPS LABORATORY
ATTN: GPE
29 RANDOLPH ROAD
HANSCOM AFB, MA 01731-3010

PHILLIPS LABORATORY
ATTN: PL/SUL
3550 ABERDEEN AVE SE
KIRTLAND, NM 87117-5776 (2 COPIES)